

ARISTON

DUBEK'S
exquisite
FILTER
CIGARETTE

THURSDAY,
SEPTEMBER 19, 1957

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 140 PRUTA
VOL. XXXIII No. 8919

KOAH—The best Savings Plan
BANK LEUMI

MARGINAL COLUMN

THE Egyptian propaganda machine has in the last fortnight been engaged in an attempt to bring to the fore the alleged shakiness of the present Jordan regime. Listening to the broadcasts beamed from Cairo, Damascus and Moscow one is left with the impression that Jordan may be standing on the threshold of some ominous though unspecified change. It is claimed that King Hussein interrupted his Spanish holiday last Thursday and came back to Amman owing to the sudden worsening of the situation there, and that he may in the end abdicate in favour of his younger brother, Prince Ahmed. Although it is not at all clear whether this report is true, it exists outside the Egyptian press—comes as a result of any real desire on the part of the king to join the Baghdad Pact, or his position to pressure brought to bear on him to do so, the reasons advanced by Cairo are always connected with this prospective alliance. The U.S. is reported to be pressing Jordan to join the pact, and Hussein's waning influence among his army officers is stressed. No reference is made of smearing Hussein's name, down to an Egyptian newspaper report that Hussein has agreed to the establishment of American military bases.

ALL this, of course, is quite familiar. It is the kind of preamble to a large-scale campaign of incitement which we have come to expect from Cairo. Yet it may well be that preliminary steps are actually being taken in Amman towards adherence to the Baghdad Pact, for soundings of such a nature have continually been made ever since the pact was signed. There are, in fact, a number of reasons why such a step might well be contemplated at this particular juncture. In the first place Jordan, though willingly accepting American arms and economic aid, has never openly declared her allegiance to the Eisenhower Doctrine. Events in Syria in the last few weeks have shown, among other things, the inadequacy of such a state of affairs—at least from the legalistic point of view. Jordan is the country most vulnerable to an onslaught from the pro-Soviet Arab camp, if not in the form of an armed attack, then through active subversion from within. In such an eventuality neither Iraq, nor Turkey, nor Saudi Arabia—had she wished it—could openly intervene in Jordan without incurring Moscow's wrath.

AN additional reason for her wishing to join the Baghdad Pact may be sought in the fact that Jordan has always looked to Iraq as a natural ally—and not only because of the close family ties between these countries' monarchs. Indeed, had they been given the choice, the rulers of Jordan would have joined the alliance nearly two years ago. The failure of the Emperor's mission in December 1955, and the ouster of General Glubb from the command of the Arab Legion a few months afterwards, came in fact as a surprise to both outside observers and to the Jordanian rulers themselves. The Jordan authorities at that time did not even suspect the extent to which Egyptian agents distributing Saudi Arabian gold had infiltrated their country. It was the first actual triumph of Cairo Radio and its subsidiary Saut el-Arab: the foiling of Jordan's attempt to join the Baghdad Pact was a classic example of the effectiveness of Cairo's propaganda machine. In the elections which followed, the next year, the people who organized the anti-Baghdad Pact riots won a majority.

HOWEVER, although the stage may seem set for the Jordan Government to take the plunge and join the Baghdad Pact now, there are stumbling-blocks in its way. Popular opposition and mob riots may prove a deal with what military rule and the loyalty of the Beduins in the Army. Dissident army officers can also be easily kept in check as they now form a small minority. The one difficulty which may ultimately prove insurmountable is that presented, paradoxically enough, by King Hussein himself. Although Hussein would be the first to desire such a step, he must find it extremely awkward to go back on his many and eloquent promises never, never to join any foreign alliance. That was at all, why so far he dared not "approve" the Eisenhower Doctrine. In a very real sense, Hussein has made himself the prisoner of a myth which he himself created in repeated attempts to gain immediate ends. It is hardly likely, though, that the young king would be forced to surrender his throne were his advisers and his cabinet to insist on joining the alliance. The Jordan House of Deputies, which the Government had promised to reconvene next Thursday, may thus be called upon to make a grave decision. Free of over a quarter of its most outspoken members—who either are serving prison terms in Jordan or are very likely to do so—Jerusalem, September 19.

UN Assembly Elects 8 Vice-Presidents

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday.—Tunisia, Ceylon and Paraguay were elected to the Vice-Presidency of the 12th General Assembly today in addition to the Big Five powers, including Nationalist China, whose representatives are elected by mutual agreement.

Earlier, Mr. Octavio Mallores of the Philippines, Chairman of the 28-nation Afro-Asian group, suggested that the number of Vice-Presidents be increased to nine to allow for increased representation of the Afro-Asian group in view of its growing importance.

If the suggestion is adopted, Spain, which received the most votes (41) after the elected eight Vice-Presidents, will be added to the group.

Meanwhile, it is learned that Dr. Charles Malik's withdrawal from the contest for the Assembly Presidency in favour of Sir Leslie Munro, came after subtle negotiations with Western delegates with a view to creating a situation that would only benefit the Soviet Union. It is reported that, in return for his announced withdrawal, Dr. Malik was given an understanding that he would receive Western support for his candidacy for the presidency of the next Assembly.

During yesterday's session the U.N. building was picketed by a group of 22 Hungarians, each carrying a lettered placard which together spelled out "Gromyko to Outer Mongolia." The slogan referred to the exiling of former Soviet Politburo member and Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, to Outer Mongolia where he is serving as Soviet Ambassador.

(UP, Reuter)

Eban Congratulates Munro and Malaya
UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday (INA).—In the Israeli delegation's first address to the present session of the General Assembly, Ambassador Abba Eban yesterday congratulated Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand on his election to the Presidency of the Assembly and the Malayan delegation on its admission to membership of the U.N.

Mr. Eban said: "Israel regards the U.N.'s help in the emancipation of peoples as one of its most impressive contributions to international harmony. Governments such as my own, which so recently crossed the threshold of independence, are moved with emotion every time we raise our hands to admit others who have just achieved liberty and independence."

The U.N. building was picketed by a group of 22 Hungarians, each carrying a lettered placard which together spelled out "Gromyko to Outer Mongolia." The slogan referred to the exiling of former Soviet Politburo member and Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, to Outer Mongolia where he is serving as Soviet Ambassador.

Earlier, Mr. Octavio Mallores of the Philippines, Chairman of the 28-nation Afro-Asian group, suggested that the number of Vice-Presidents be increased to nine to allow for increased representation of the Afro-Asian group in view of its growing importance. If the suggestion is adopted, Spain, which received the most votes (41) after the elected eight Vice-Presidents, will be added to the group. Meanwhile, it is learned that Dr. Charles Malik's withdrawal from the contest for the Assembly Presidency in favour of Sir Leslie Munro, came after subtle negotiations with Western delegates with a view to creating a situation that would only benefit the Soviet Union. It is reported that, in return for his announced withdrawal, Dr. Malik was given an understanding that he would receive Western support for his candidacy for the presidency of the next Assembly. During yesterday's session the U.N. building was picketed by a group of 22 Hungarians, each carrying a lettered placard which together spelled out "Gromyko to Outer Mongolia." The slogan referred to the exiling of former Soviet Politburo member and Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, to Outer Mongolia where he is serving as Soviet Ambassador. (UP, Reuter)

Tito Supports Rumanian Bid For Balkan Pact

BELOGRADE, Wednesday.—President Tito of Yugoslavia yesterday endorsed the proposal of the Rumanian Premier, Mr. Celesu Stoen, for a convention of the Balkan States.

He was replying to a letter from Mr. Stoen, also sent to the chiefs of state of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey, in which the Rumanian Premier called for increased Balkan cooperation and the convening of a top-level meeting on the question.

President Tito said that he agreed that a meeting between Balkan leaders would advance the cause of regional peaceful coexistence. Reports from Moscow, meanwhile, say that Rumania's proposal for a Balkan agreement and development of economic relations is seen there as one of the most interesting developments since the Communist party's 20th Congress in February, 1956.

This congress marked a radical shift in thinking on internal and external problems of which Rumania's move appears to be the latest example. Significantly the Soviet Union is not taking part in the proposed conference of Balkan states although it is recalled here that Mr. Khrushchev met President Tito of Yugoslavia in Rumania last month.

The Rumanian invitation was sent to Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Earlier efforts to form a Balkan federation, when the late George Dimitroff was Premier, failed because of Bulgarian opposition. These proposals concerned only Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania.

It is also interesting to see whether similar collective operation will be proposed later for East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland. This topic may have been among those raised at the recent Belgrade talks between Marshal Tito and Mr. Gomulka, the Polish Communist Party leader. It might be thought easier to break down Western anti-Communist barriers through such regional alliances than directly from Moscow.

U.K. Protests Russia's Closing of Bay
LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter).—Britain has told Russia that her action in closing the Bay of Vladivostok to foreign shipping and aircraft is "contrary to the well established principle of freedom of the seas."

In a note handed over in Moscow on September 10 and which was received here tonight, the British Government said it "does not therefore consider this reported decree as binding upon them, their subjects or their shipping or aircraft," and hopes that the Soviet Government "will reconsider the reported decree."

Russia announced the closing of the bay to foreign aircraft and shipping last July. Protests have already been lodged by the U.S. and Japan.

King Haakon's Health Failing

OSLO, Wednesday (UP).—Norway was plunged into gloom today as news spread of a medical communique from the Royal Palace telling the people that 55-year-old King Haakon was gravely ill, with little hope of recovery.

Haakon, famed for his energetic tennis-playing and bicycling as an octogenarian, has been ill since he broke his hip in a fall in July, 1955. His physicians reported today that circulatory and respiratory complications had developed.

Haakon's heir, his only son, Prince Olav, 54, has in fact resigned in the country for the past year, since the King has been confined to the hospital and later to the palace with his illness.

Canada Envoy Presents Credentials
The new Canadian Ambassador to Israel, Mr. Edgar D'Arcy McGrover, yesterday presented his credentials, and the letters of recall of his predecessor, to President Ben-Zvi.

Tuviyahu, Ben-Yisrael Resignations Accepted
Jerusalem Post Reporter BEERSHEBA, Wednesday.—The resignations of Mayor David Tuviyahu and of the Secretary of the Beersheba Labour Council, Mr. Gideon Ben-Yisrael, were tonight accepted by the local Mafal secretariat, after they had previously been accepted by the Mafal Central Committee.

The local Secretariat, which met tonight with Dr. Giora Josephthal, the Mafal Secretary, originally tended to accept only the resignation of Mr. Tuviyahu while urging the local Mafal continue in his post. It was finally decided to accept the decision of the Central Committee in order to avert an open party rift.

Both Mr. Tuviyahu and Mr. Ben-Yisrael intend to remain in Beersheba, the former Mayor probably in a development post and Mr. Ben-Yisrael as an ordinary member of the Labour Council.

Shimoni Presents His Credentials in Ceylon
COLOMBO, Wednesday (Reuter).—Two new envoys to Ceylon today presented their credentials to Governor-General Sir Oliver Goonetilleke. They were the Israeli Minister, Mr. Ya'akov Shimoni, and Mr. A. Pakaslati, Minister of Finance.

Ollenhauer Urges Ties with Israel
BONN, Wednesday (Reuter).—The Social Democratic leader, Mr. Erich Ollenhauer, today recommended that normal diplomatic relations between West Germany and Israel should be established as soon as possible to hasten the reconciliation between Germans and Jews.

Thai Dissolves Parliament; New Elections Due

BANGKOK, Thailand, Wednesday.—King Bhumibol Adulyadet of Thailand today dissolved Parliament and announced that new elections would be held within 90 days.

Earlier, it was announced that the Army and the Justice Department's Legislative Committee have decided to set up a provisional government—possibly tonight—for a 90-day period, after which elections would be held. Field-Marshal Pibul Songgram, ousted on Monday from Thailand's premiership in a military coup, and reported to have put out to sea, has "decided to make a sacrifice for the good of all sides" according to an associate who accompanied him to the coast. The aide, who went with the Premier to the fishing port of Taro and afterwards returned to the capital, disclosed this to the military authorities. There was no elucidation of the phrase.

Some speculation was that the ex-Premier was heading either for Cambodia or the international airport of Saigon. Earlier it was thought he might be making for a marine coastal station commanded by his son, Commodore Frasong Pibul Songgram. The Navy has taken no part in the coup. The new "strong man," Field-Marshal Sarit Tanarat, secured the early surrender of the Naval Chief, Admiral Yettasart Kossol, who then appealed for calm.

The military group that seized power announced today that the nation's foreign policy would be unchanged, and expressed hopes that the friendly ties with the U.S. would become even stronger.

The announcement came in a press briefing here by Lt. Gen. Surachit Charuserni, a spokesman for the group. It was also announced that the 7th SEATO military officers' meeting scheduled for Thursday will open at the Santham hall here, though without the previously planned ceremony. (Reuter, UP)

Lebanese May Disarm Villagers Near Syria
BEIRUT, Wednesday (UP).—The Lebanese Government today considered disarming its rugged mountaineers in villages along the Syrian border, in an all-out effort to prevent further trouble in the area.

The proposed plan calls for border farmers to give up their arms within three months, after which the carrying of arms would be a criminal offence carrying a minimum sentence of one year in prison.

In a gunbattle at Deir El Achayer last week between Lebanese police and mountaineers believed to be engaged in gunrunning from Syria, five persons were killed and 11 wounded. The Government, however, was maintaining complete silence on the latest incident, in which a 140-man police patrol was ambushed by a larger gang, which later fled across the border to Syria.

French Call Broad Parley on Algeria

PARIS, Wednesday (UP).—The French Cabinet decided today to hold a round-table conference of political leaders on Friday in an effort to head off a crisis that could topple the Government.

The crisis came close to a head today when four dissident Radical members of the Cabinet threatened to quit in a dispute over Premier Maurice Bourges-Maunoury's plan to give limited home rule to Algeria.

As head of a loose coalition, M. Bourges-Maunoury must satisfy all sides in a bill on Algeria now before the National Assembly. The rightists insist it goes too far in giving Algerians control of its own destinies; the leftists say it does not go far enough. It was decided at a three-hour Cabinet session this morning to call together the nation's leading political figures to work out some compromise that would be acceptable to all.

However, political observers said Friday's meeting merely gives the Premier a last-minute chance to mend the nation's leading political figures to work out some compromise that would be acceptable to all. The present law is almost certain to be rejected now after the Communists had announced their 150 deputies would join the 198 Republican Independents, the 21 Social Republicans (ex-Communists), 30 Poujadists, 11 Peasants and 14 dissident Radicals in a hostile vote in the 500-seat Chamber.

Tunisia Says French Plane Raids Post
TUNIS, Wednesday (Reuter).—The Tunisian Government said tonight that a French fighter aircraft had machine-gunned a Tunisian army post this evening in northern Tunisia.

The Government said the post was at Daniet Sidj Yousaf, 1 km. from the Tunisian side of the Algerian-Tunisian frontier.

There are no reports of casualties on either side.

Hazan Recuperating In Tel Benyamin
TEL AVIV, Wednesday.—Mr. Elihu Hazan, the Israeli diplomat detained by Security forces in Odessa, is now recuperating from his ordeal at Tel Benyamin.

Unusual activity of mobile patrols and extra police guards continues to be in evidence in the vicinity of the Soviet Embassy in Ramat Gan.

Soviet Economic Mission in Syria

President Shuairi Kuwaili yesterday received the Soviet economic delegation to Syria which arrived earlier in the day, Damascus Radio reported.

The delegation was received by Prime Minister Salah Bitar, Acting Defence Minister Khalid Azem and the Minister of Transport and Public Works.

It was revealed that official discussions between the Syrian and Soviet economic experts will begin tomorrow. The Syrian Cabinet met for five hours yesterday, and is understood to have discussed the situation on the Syrian-Turkish border, including reports of Turkish troop concentrations there, Ramallah Radio reported.

The Cabinet meeting followed a previous meeting of Kuwaili with Assad, Azem and the Chief of Staff, Afif Bihri. Following this meeting Salah Bitar met with the Egyptian Ambassador to Damascus.

Nusseir Again Chairs Meeting of Cabinet
AMMAN, Wednesday (Reuter).—For the second time in two days King Hussein of Jordan tonight presided at a Cabinet meeting called to discuss Jordan's reply to a recent Syrian note and the future of Parliament.

The Syrian note was understood to have asked whether Jordan had expressed anxiety about the Syrian situation to America. Reliable sources said today that Jordan's reply was likely to repeat earlier assurances that Arabs would never fight each other.

The three-month suspension of the Jordan Parliament ended on September 25. It is expected that the Government will reconvene Parliament on October 1, but then suspend it again for two more months after it has heard the King's speech outlining Government policy.

France-Egypt Talks Resuming Tomorrow
CAIRO, Wednesday (Reuter).—A spokesman of the Ministry of Finance said today that the Egyptian delegation which leaves tomorrow to resume final talks with French representatives in Geneva on Friday, is briefed to sign any agreement "within the framework of its instructions."

EGYPTIAN-JAPANESE TALKS ON ASWAN
CAIRO, Wednesday (Reuter).—Egypt decided yesterday to accept a Japanese suggestion for talks on possible cooperation on the Aswan Dam project.

U.K. Protests Russia's Closing of Bay

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter).—Britain has told Russia that her action in closing the Bay of Vladivostok to foreign shipping and aircraft is "contrary to the well established principle of freedom of the seas."

In a note handed over in Moscow on September 10 and which was received here tonight, the British Government said it "does not therefore consider this reported decree as binding upon them, their subjects or their shipping or aircraft," and hopes that the Soviet Government "will reconsider the reported decree."

Russia announced the closing of the bay to foreign aircraft and shipping last July. Protests have already been lodged by the U.S. and Japan.

Nehru Says India To Meet Crisis Alone
NEW DELHI, Wednesday (Reuter).—Prime Minister Nehru said in a speech published yesterday that India would fight her present economic crisis and win, even if not a rupee comes from abroad.

In the speech made to a closed session of the All-India Congress Committee earlier this month, Mr. Nehru said: "I am tired of being told that India is helpless because of this challenge to the world, that we shall fight this (economic) crisis in our way, instead of constantly being afraid of what another country does or does not do for us."

"We want help from abroad to meet our difficulties, and we are asking for it in a friendly way. But at the back of our mind and heart there must be the firm resolution that, whether there is any help from outside or not, we are going to free our difficulties come what may."

Nepal U.N. Delegate Attacked and Robbed
NEW YORK, Wednesday (UP).—Nepal's permanent delegate to the U.N., who was robbed and stabbed by two assailants last night while walking in Central Park, was reported in good condition today.

Ambassador Rishikesh Shaha suffered head cuts and a chest wound.

The 55-year-old envoy was walking in the park near his East Side home after returning from the opening meeting of the U.N. General Assembly. Two young men approached one of whom asked for a cigarette. When Shaha took out his cigarette case, the men attacked him, taking his watch, and wallet containing \$45.

Keauffer Urges World Food Bank

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter).—Senator Charles Keauffer of the U.S., addressing the Conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union today, urged delegates to consider the idea of a World Food Bank.

He said, "Each country would put certain stocks in to the bank in times of surplus and would be entitled to withdraw certain stocks in time of shortage."

The Conference delegates from 49 countries had before them a resolution recommending that a permanent committee of international commodity agreements between producer and consumer countries.

An Israel proposal that all forms of economic boycott by state against state be eschewed, was opposed by several Arab speakers today. Mr. Minjou, a member of the French delegation, said that although he sympathized with the Israeli proposal, and was opposed to economic boycotts, he thought that this problem should not be introduced into the present debate. He announced that he would not support the Israeli proposal.

Meanwhile it is reported, that a member of the Israeli delegation to the Conference, Rabbi Dr. M. Nurock, met with the head of the Soviet delegation, Mr. Paletskii. The latter, who is also Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, promised Rabbi Nurock to intercede in favour of the transfer of the bones of the Gaon from Vilna to Israel.

Japan Reports Soviet Nuclear Test Series
TOKYO, Wednesday (Reuter).—Japanese scientists reported today that a series of nuclear tests had been held in the Soviet Union on or about last Saturday. They said that heavy radioactive rainfall had been detected in north Japan in the last two days.



ROLLING UP THE DESERT!



ANOTHER OUTPOST IN THE NEGEV

First to pioneer in Eilat, Sonol now provides motorists also in the middle of the Negev—at the new Tel-Yeruham station—with

SUPER SONOL BENZINE
and the famous range of
SONOL AUTOMOTIVE ENGINE OILS

SONOL ISRAEL LTD. PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

King David Hotel Jerusalem
Bar Reopened
J. BONDY
at the piano nightly
Saturday night
Dance Band.

Social & Personal

The President yesterday received the General Manager of El Al, Mr. A. Ben-Ari.

Mr. Reuben Shiloah, former Minister at the Israeli Embassy in Washington, has been appointed political adviser to the Foreign Ministry and has already taken up his duties.

The Friends of the Haifa Orchestra yesterday held a farewell reception for Mrs. Leonard Cowles, wife of the outgoing American Consul, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Amiel.

A grant of 125,000 francs has been awarded to Dr. Ruth Eichelbacher-Lapin, an Assistant in the Hebrew University's Law Faculty, by the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique attached to the French Ministry of Education, to enable her to publish her doctoral thesis on "The Relation Between Public International Law and Internal Law in Israel."

The National Board of Hadassah in America has allocated \$10,000 to its Fellowship Fund in honor of Professor E. Wertheimer, in appreciation of his outstanding services as Dean of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School since 1954. Professor Wertheimer is now retiring from this position.

The Staff and Agents of Shell Chemicals gave a party yesterday at Z.O.A. House on the 50th birthday of Dr. Y. Ben-Amotz, General Manager of the Company.

The Israel Dental Association has given IL600 to the Students Loan Fund at the Hebrew University's School of Dentistry in memory of Rudolph Rudberg, former Chairman of the Association, who was killed in the Jordan attack at Ramat Rahel last year.

Mr. Z. Zisman, Vice-Mayor of Ramat Gan, will speak on the Maccabiah, and Dr. Y. Ophir on the Tabernacle before today's Maccabiah luncheon at the Tel Aviv Jaffa Rotary Club at Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv.

BIRTH
AMIR - To Naomi (Kassan) and Shlomo Amir at Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem, on Sept. 18, 1957 - a daughter.

U.J.A. Realtors Begin 10-Day Visit
The 22 members of the United Jewish Appeal Real Estate Mission to Israel arrived here last night to begin an intensive ten-day survey.

The first trade or industry mission to Israel in the history of the U.J.A. group of prominent realtors presents the Real Estate Division of the Greater New York U.J.A. which has raised over \$20m. in the past 15 years.



MR. JACK D. WEILER

The Mission is led by Mr. Jack D. Weiler, U.J.A. National Campaign Chairman, Vice-President of New York's Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and member of the Board of the Jewish Theological Seminary. A noted realtor, Mr. Weiler is owner of the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco.

The 22 members of the Mission, all from New York, include: Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Field, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gluckman, Mr. Warren J. Gluckman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Grubis, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Goldman, Mrs. Alice N. Feldman, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Prosser, Mr. Sara Prosser, Mrs. Sara Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. David Schwartz, Mr. Milton Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. Irving E. Spitz, Mr. and Mrs. Walter and Mrs. Solomon Barin.

During their visit the group will meet with President Ben-Zvi, Minister of Finance Levi Eshkol, Dr. David Joseph, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, and other leaders.

A SUITCASE containing 11-100 worth of personal effects was stolen yesterday from an Eshkol bus on its way from Haifa to Tel Aviv. The owner, Mr. L. Senderovitz, of Kibbutz Usha, complained to the police.

DAGON HOTEL ASHKELON
Tel. 148
TO OUR FRIENDS AND GUESTS
- sorry, Room Hashana and Sweet completely booked-up. But why don't you spend your vacation now or after the holidays?
- from October 30, POST-SEASONAL RATES

THE BLIND CAN WORK AS WELL AS ANYONE

Jerusalem Post Reporter
There are many occupations which the blind can fill as well as other persons, and employers will be convinced of this if they show an unprejudiced attitude, Ministry for Social Welfare officials said yesterday at a press conference in Jerusalem.

They also urged trade unions and labour exchanges to show a more sympathetic attitude towards the blind, even though they sometimes competed for jobs with persons with sight.

The press conference was conducted by Mr. Moshe Barzilai, Director General of the Ministry; Dr. A. Efrat, Director of the Division of Research and Planning; and Mr. A. Sokolnik, Director of the Social Rehabilitation Division. They also discussed a survey of Israel's blind recently conducted by the Research Division and which has just been published in Hebrew and English.

While the survey deals with 4,000 blind and near-blind persons, it is believed that there are between 4,000 and 4,500 blind persons in the country. Of the Jewish blind, 85 per cent were born blind, 15 per cent of these coming from Iraq, Libya and Yemen.

Of the Jewish blind, 65 per cent are fully or partially employed by the State or by public institutions - 43 per cent fully. Only 15 per cent are fully employed.

The accepted view today is that the blind should not be concentrated in special places of work, but be given jobs side by side with other persons. The press was told.

The Ministry is attempting to train the blind for occupations other than the traditional ones of brushmaking, wicker-work and weaving. It has been particularly successful in training them as telephone operators and clerical packers. With regard to the latter, it is the problem of finding suitable work in the off-season.

Other occupations for which the Ministry plans to train blind persons are typists (using dictaphone machines), stenographers (using shorthand machines), poultry and dairy farmers, social workers, masseurs and in light industry.

The vast majority of Jewish blind, in addition to having to cope with the difficulties presented by their handicap, must, in addition, cope with the difficulties of a new society with a different set of values, a different language, different conceptions of time and space, different work habits and tools, and an utterly different social and cultural setting from those in their countries of origin. The survey states.

Mr. Barzilai, announced that the Minister would in the near future appoint a National Council for the Blind, consisting of representatives of all interested agencies, to plan and coordinate activities.

He also said that the Ministry hoped to receive a Braille printing machine from the American Foundation for Overseas Blind. Plans are being printed a Hebrew Prayer Book and parts of the Bible in Hebrew Braille.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
822, 240, 31.1 & 31.7 M.
12.00 Hebrew 12.30 English News: 1.45 p.m. French 2.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News) 7.30 a.m. 2.15, 6.30 a.m. Service (R). 6.37 Cal. (Hindemith). 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 6.50 Close Down.
12.00 Light Music 12.30 Introduction to Nabucco (Verdi). 1.45 p.m. (Dukas). 1.00 Light Music: Soloist: Lucienne Della (Vocalist). 2.30 Close Down.

4.30 News Summaries in English, Swedish, Spanish, 5.05 Joe Biviano & His Folk Band. 5.15 Children's Corner. 5.30 Youth Corner. 7.15 "We Present Tonight" 7.18 "Rom Ami" (R). 7.25 Sonatas for Viola & Piano (Hindemith) played by Z. Steinberg & M. Lustig. 8.30 Farmer's Corner. 8.40 "Light Rhythms" 8.50 Bible Reading. English. Chap. 20. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 At the Maccabiah. 9.40 "Good Evening" 9.45 by E. Rain. 10.10 "Trap" 10.30 Request Programme. 11.15 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
822, 400, 326.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.
IMMIGRANTS HOUR: 4.15 The 24th Maccabiah. - Athletics & Swimming events - relayed from T.A. Stadium & Gaiel Gil Pool. 6.00 Jan. 7.00 Hebrew-Latin Lesson. 7.15 Easy Hebrew. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Russian. 8.15 Hungarian. 8.30 News in Polish. 8.30 French. 10.00 News in English. 10.15 Close Down.

30th YON LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Programme to South Africa: 6.00 News Headlines. 6.01 Yiddish News. 6.05 Afrikaans transmission presented by Rebecca Asael. 6.15 Macabiah Report. 6.30 News. 6.35 "Thursday Column" Walter Eytan.

Programme to U.K.: 12.00 News Macabiah Report & "Thursday Column" by Walter Eytan. 12.15 Emma Schaver with K.Y. Orches tra.

G Elizabeth Taylor
I A N
Living Up to His Name
ORION, Tel Aviv, Starting: Sept. 21 - Shortly May, Haifa
Daily 3 performances: 10.30 a.m., 4 p.m., 8 p.m. Saturday evening 2 performances. Friday at 8 p.m. only.

Rock Hudson
James Dean
Living Up to His Name
ORION, Tel Aviv, Starting: Sept. 21 - Shortly May, Haifa
Daily 3 performances: 10.30 a.m., 4 p.m., 8 p.m. Saturday evening 2 performances. Friday at 8 p.m. only.

World Philatelists Meet in Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The annual congress of the International Federation of Philatelists (I.F.P.) opened yesterday morning in the Hebrew University in Jerusalem in the presence of delegates from 22 countries, including Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. The delegates of four other member countries, Egypt, Iran, Italy and Greece, did not answer the roll call.

Dr. Yosef Burg, Minister of Posts, welcomed the delegates in Hebrew, English, French and Spanish. He pointed out that small nations such as Israel had an important role to play in world affairs. He thanked the I.F.P. for voting - with one exception, Egypt - last year in Helsinki to hold this year's congress in Israel.

In welcoming the philatelists to the capital, Mayor Gershon Agron remarked that to lead through an album of Israel stamps was to walk through history with each stamp being a milestone in achievement.

M. Lucien Berthelot, President of the I.F.P., thanked the host country, Dr. Moshe Ophir, Israel delegate, president.

The delegates were received by President Ben-Zvi, patron of the congress, yesterday afternoon. Later they returned to Tel Aviv where they will hold the rest of their sessions.

MILK FOR THE NEEDY

Two thousand needy families, most of them living in development areas, now receive sterilized milk daily at a minimum price of 50 pruta per bottle, through an agreement between UNICEF and the Ministry of Social Welfare.

The Ministry, which is spending about IL110,000 this year in carrying out the programme, intends to expand it to include additional families.

The sterilized milk keeps for 30 days without refrigeration, a fact which solves the storage problem in out-of-the-way areas so far without electricity.

Sex Planning in Rabbits and Bulls

FORT ATKINSON, Wisconsin, Wednesday (UP). - A University zoologist today claimed partial success in controlling the sex of offspring born to artificially-bred animals.

A copyrighted article in "Hoard's Dairyman" said Dr. Samuel Gordon, of Michigan State, employing a European technique, was 70 per cent successful in controlling sex in rabbits. He has now proceeded to similar research with cattle.

An electric current passing through rabbit semen in salt solution caused some spermatozoa to migrate to the positive pole and predominantly male spermatozoa to migrate to the negative, the article said.

Experiments with bulls have not been as successful, due to difficulties in controlling the migration of the sperm. Dr. Gordon, however, "feels the situation can be mastered."

"Sex control methods always have appeal," the article said. "The dairy cattle breeder wants mostly males; the beef producer wants mostly females; enterprising military-minded dictators want more boys; and many a famous athlete wishes he might have been the father of a quarterback instead of a feminine cheerleader."

IRAN'S GIANT DAM READY BY 1962

TEHERAN, Wednesday (Reuter). - Work on the Middle East's largest dam, on the Euphrates River in Iran, will be completed by 1962, it was announced today.

The dam will cost an estimated \$50m. It will be nearly 100 metres high and will irrigate one million dunams of land.

Its height could later be raised to more than 180 metres, increasing the irrigation area to 1.5m. dunams.

The dam will be built by the Development and Resources Corporation of New York, under the direction of Iran's Development Plan Organization.

PERSIA AGAIN

TEHERAN, Wednesday (Reuter). - The Government has decided to lift a ban on the use of the word "Persia" imposed by the late Reza Shah, father of the present Shah, who had asked foreigners to refer to his country as "Iran."

A Government decision allowing the use of either word. It was taken to avoid confusion between Iran and Iraq, and to help foreigners who, forgetting the Persian word for Iran, continued to use the word "Persia."

Egypt to Bar Canal Pilots who Resigned

CAIRO, Wednesday (Reuter). - Colonel Mahmoud Yunis, chairman of the Egyptian Suez Canal Authority, said last night that all British and French Canal pilots who quit the company last year have been blacklisted. "They will never again be employed as canal pilots," he added.

Yunis paid tribute to Egyptian and Greek pilots who kept traffic going after the Egyptian takeover of the Canal.

Phone Calls Warn Of Electricity Cuts

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Scores of surprised housewives in the Kiryat Shmuel quarter of Jerusalem were yesterday informed by telephone that there would be an electricity cut today from 7 a.m. to noon.

The Palestine Electric Company, which has introduced this practice of notifying selected persons in advance, also asked them to inform their neighbours. The cut is a routine matter to allow the company to clip branches from trees in the vicinity.

However, in Bak's yesterday morning, the power was cut without advance notice. (See "Keeping Posted," P. 4)

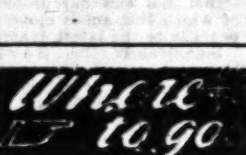
RACE RIOT IN JOHANNESBURG

JOHANNESBURG, Wednesday (Reuter). - About 20 Zulus armed with axes attacked and seriously wounded two Basutos in the centre of Johannesburg last night.

The attack was the first incident to take place since the city itself after the weekend flareup of the Zulu-Basuto feud when 40 persons were killed in African townships in the suburbs.

VICKERS

Viscount 47-seat turbo-prop plane which B.E.A. is to use on 11 routes from London - beginning October 1.



Where to go

TEL AVIV

Italian Specialties, Lunch, Dinner, Soups, a L'Oranger, "Lucky's" Bar, 9 Allenby Rd., Tel. 2573. Airconditioned.

Exhibitions: 1. Archaeology: by I. Aeschheim; 2. "Photographs of the Holy Valley" by Peter Maron. Museum, 10-1, 4-7.

Tourist Service: 1. ZOA House Tourist Service 9 a.m.-9 p.m. 2. HAIFA.

Golden Age Club: Mr. Avigdor Porath will lecture on: "The World of Ideas of our High Holidays" Haas Cafe, Central Carmel, 4.30 p.m. Guests welcome.

Theatre: 1. Habimah: "Anna Christie." Armon Hall 9 p.m. 2. AVIVA. Camera, "Juliet and Romanov." Kol Chen hall 8.30 p.m. 3. GIVATAYIM.

Theatre: 1. "Shulamit." Hadar Hall, 8.30 p.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES: JERUSALEM: Resnik, 15 Gasa, 1957. TEL AVIV: Breiman & Son, 56 Ben-Zvi, 2535. Ben-Zvi, 147 Ben-Zvi, 2535. Castel, 147 Ben-Zvi, 2535. Frankel, 25 Ben-Zvi, 2535. Hadassah, 25 Ben-Zvi, 2535. JAFFA: Sa'ad, 24 Sderot Yerushalayim, 2144. GIVATAYIM: Hadassah, 25 Ben-Zvi, 2535. KATZELN: 7227. PETAH TIKVA: Rivnat, 13 Hovevei Zion, NATANYA: Hannan, 2540. Tel Aviv, 5 Ben-Zvi, 2540. JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 65 Rehov 4. HAIFA: Dr. Eppan, 67 Herzl, 547.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS: JERUSALEM: Dr. Grunwald, 22 Yehoshua Bin-Nun, 6293. Dr. Romanov, 11 Arlossoff, 6127. Dr. Shore, 46 Rashit. TEL AVIV: Dr. Shalom, 1 Syrkin, 2540. Dr. Grifol, 5 Ben-Zvi, 2540. JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 65 Rehov 4. HAIFA: Dr. Eppan, 67 Herzl, 547.

HAIFA: Rashit, 26 Bar-Giora, 6356. HARRAVOT: Zvulun.

TAPE RECORDER SERVICE

Microphone Installations Sound Recording the Specialist "RADIO DOCTOR" 4 Rehov Idelson, Tel Aviv. Tel. 24433.

ISRAEL AND BRITISH COMMONWEALTH ASSOCIATION

A Dinner in honour of His Excellency, Mr. Winston Churchill, Israel Ambassador to Great Britain, will be held at the Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, on Tuesday, September 24, 1957, at 8.30 p.m. The Toast to the guest will be proposed by His Excellency, the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Randell.

Applications for reservations should be made not later than Sunday, September 22, at Alex Epstein, 25 Rehov Nachman, Tel. 2254, or Max Seligman, Tel. 4256, Tel Aviv.

Z.O.A. HOUSE

AMERICAN LITERATURE COURSES conducted by Mr. A. COSMAN, M.A. (New York) Every Monday from 5-7 p.m. beginning October 21, 1957.

Synopsis: 1) The Mind of Colonial America 2) Romanticism in America 3) The Triumph of Realism

Registration: Every day from 9 a.m.-6 p.m. at Z.O.A. House.

BEA Viscounts to Begin Flights To Lydda Four Times a Week

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV, Wednesday. - British European Airways is to start a direct service to Israel from London, via Milan and Athens, beginning on October 7, Mr. William Simpson, Chief Public Relations Officer of B.E.A., told a press conference here this morning.

The service, by Vickers Viscount turbo-prop aircraft, will together with the existing services operated by Cyprus Airways, afford four flights weekly to the Continent and London, Mr. Simpson stated.

B.E.A. will thus be the busiest foreign airline to operate services to Israel, he added. He thought there was a future in tourism to Israel and that was why his company was extending its high-frequency network over Europe to Israel.

The Viscount, which seats 47 passengers, was the world's first turbine-propelled airliner and has proved to be smoother in flight and quieter than piston-engined planes, Mr. Simpson said. Two million passengers have flown in Viscounts, which cruise at 530 a.h.

Government-controlled B.E.A. is the first British corporation to operate schools to Israel since B.O.A.C. discontinued its services to this country in 1953, and Mr. Simpson said that the decision to commence flights to Lydda had been taken for commercial reasons only. It will open its own offices in Israel towns in the near future.

Flights from Lydda to London will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from London to Lydda will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from Lydda to London will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from London to Lydda will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from Lydda to London will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from London to Lydda will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from Lydda to London will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from London to Lydda will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from Lydda to London will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from London to Lydda will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from Lydda to London will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from London to Lydda will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from Lydda to London will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from London to Lydda will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from Lydda to London will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from London to Lydda will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from Lydda to London will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from London to Lydda will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from Lydda to London will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from London to Lydda will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from Lydda to London will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from London to Lydda will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from Lydda to London will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from London to Lydda will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from Lydda to London will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from London to Lydda will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from Lydda to London will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from London to Lydda will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from Lydda to London will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from London to Lydda will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from Lydda to London will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from London to Lydda will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from Lydda to London will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from London to Lydda will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from Lydda to London will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from London to Lydda will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Flights from Lydda to London will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and tourist-class accommodation will be available.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM
At 2.30, 7 and 9 p.m.
ARNON: Man Afraid.
EDEN: Destination Lydda.
SEDEROTH: "The Black."
ORION: Storm Front.
ORION: International Police.
ORION: "La Loi des Hommes."
SEDEROTH: "The Black."
ORION: "The Girl He Left Behind."
STUDIO: Nana.
TEL OR: No Time for Flowers.
ZION HALL: "Jo Sala on Sentimental."

TEL AVIV
At 4, 7.30 and 9.30 p.m.
ALLENBY: Run for the Sun.
ARNON: "Typhoon Sur Nagasaki."
CHEN: "La Sorciere."
EDEN: "La Danseuse de Mexico."
EDEN: "The Black."
MAXIM: Men in War.
NIGDALOR: "Le Monde du Silence."
NOGRANI: "La Belle Otero."
OPHER: Rises.
ORION: The Steel Jungle.
SEDEROTH: "The Black."
TAMAR: A Cry in the Night.
TICHALET: Holiday on Ice.
VANON: "Wanda La Feciente."
ZAFON: Animal Farm.
ZAMIR: Night in Athens.

HAIFA
ATZMON: Somebody up there Likes Me.
FEER: Battle Hymn.
GAL OR: "Les Femmes d'Alger."
GAL OR: "Matisse: A View from the Roof."
ORION: Back from Eternity.
ORION: "A la Jambouille."
EX DOR: The Lawless Breed.
ORION: The View from Pompey's Head.
ORION: "Les Carnets du Major Thompson."
AMPHITHEATRE: "Je Reviens d'Afrique."
MOCHIAI: The Brave One.
MAY: The Friend and the Foe.

NOTICES TO THE PUBLIC
Sending New Year Cards for the coming year 5718
As in former years, the Post Office expects an increased amount of mail for the holidays. In order to cope with the heavy load of greeting cards and letters and to deliver this mail efficiently, the public is asked to post letters and holiday greeting cards as early as possible. Stamps with correct postage should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the envelope and the exact address should be marked.

Compliance by the public with our request will ensure speedy and direct delivery of greeting cards.

Postage fees for greeting cards: Inland Surface mail abroad - 50 Pruta. Surface mail abroad - 60 Pruta.

Air mail - Regular rates for printed matter via air mail. The fee for a greeting card with more than one unprinted words, or in sealed envelope, will be 100 Pruta.

Institutions and persons sending large quantities of greeting cards at one time are requested to submit them directly to the post office information clerk or the supervisor or tie them together in a bundle with the address sides all facing in one direction and drop them in a pillar box.

REQUIRED FOR interesting work in Tel Aviv competent English shorthand-typist. Knowledge of Hebrew desirable. Reply to: P.O.B. 3214, Tel Aviv.

FOR EXPORT CONTACT: ISRAEL PHILATELIC MATERIAL
Gershon's Catalogue of Israel Stamps Israel Philatelic Newsreel (monthly)
VISIT US AT THE STAMP SHOW
City office: 94 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv. 2nd floor, room No. 105.

The well known Hungarian MACHINE TOOLS are available from Israel stock. Please apply to your regular machine supplier.

"TECHNOIMPEX"

MACHINE TOOLS

are available from Israel stock. Please apply to your regular machine supplier.

"TECHNOIMPEX"

MACHINE TOOLS

are available from Israel stock. Please apply to your regular machine supplier.

"TECHNOIMPEX"

MACHINE TOOLS

Today's Pathway

The Weather

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	43	33	30	30
Tiberias	43	33	30	30
Haifa Port	37	26	24	24
Natanyah	37	26	24	24
Tel Aviv Kirya	42	31	28	28
Tel Aviv Port	42	31	28	28
Lod Airport	41	30	27	27
Jerusalem	41	30	27	27
Beesheba	41	30	27	27
Sidon	39	28	25	25
Eilat	38	27	24	24

*All humidity at 9 p.m.
Minimum temp. C Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Dr. B. Barak, head of the Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, after attending the International Congress of Pharmacists in London.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

DEPARTURES

Mr. Ya'akov Herzog, former Director of the American Department of the Foreign Ministry, to take a special train to Washington.

Mr. Moshe Feller, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

Mr. Emil Maurer, President of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

Mr. Semach Hyman, on end-of-tour of New York.

AT THE MACCABIAH

U.S. Trackmen Win Five Firsts

Men Move Into 34 Point Lead

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — It was a great day for U.S. track and field men today as they gained five gold medals and a commanding lead of 34 points over second-place Israel.

South Africa, Britain and Israel all took one gold medal this afternoon, the third of competition.

In the women's events, Israel leads with 45 points, Britain is second with 34, then come Canada 13, South Africa 9 and Australia 5.

The darling of today's 5,000 crowd at the Maccabiah Stadium was undoubtedly Britain's Deborah Turner. This tiny 18-year-old sprinter, the smallest competitor yet seen in this Maccabiah, beat out Canada's Berman and Springbok Rhoda Abel in the 100 metres dash.

Deborah, who timed 12.1 seconds, Berman 12.3, and Rhoda 12.5 seconds. The times of the first four are better than the previous Maccabiah record of 12.8 seconds.

For Deborah, this was a second gold medal. She won the long jump yesterday. Her second gold medal came in the 100 metre dash today.

South Africa's Harold Bromberg has proved the surprise of the men's track events. This afternoon, he again beat Al Jacobs (U.S.), completing a double in the sprints. He timed 21.5 seconds, Jacobs 21.8 and Dardik (U.S.) 21.8 seconds. All three beat the Maccabiah record of 22.2 seconds.

The absence of Dave Segal, the British 200 metres champion, was a disappointment to fans. He was expected to lead the British team in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Bob Rittenberg (U.S.) today turned the tables on British champion Harry Kane in the 200 metres hurdles, after Kane yesterday took the 400 metres hurdles. Rittenberg's time beats the existing Maccabiah record.

Football

Israel-France, 10:1

Jerusalem Post Reporter

More than 8,000 persons saw Israel trounce France 10-1 in a Maccabiah soccer match at the Y.M.C.A. stadium yesterday.

The crowd included Mayor Gershom Agron, Mr. Jean Merle, the French Consul, Deputy Mayor Kalanter, Mr. Shimon Diskin, Chairman of the Jerusalem Fifth Maccabiah Committee, and Miss Alana Barzilay, the Israeli Beauty Queen, high ranking Police and Municipal officers.

Israel was represented by her National "B" side, which quickly got off the mark with two goals within five minutes of the start. In the 12th minute there was an unopposed "hands" by an Israel defender as the Frenchmen were breaking through. Goals then came from Israel at regular intervals, in the 16th and 21st minutes, with France achieving their only success in the 25th. Israel led 4-1 at halftime.

France were penned in their own half for most of the second half, while the Israel team seemed to be taking it fairly easy. However, they could not refrain from scoring six more goals in the second 45 minutes.

Rafael Levi was top scorer for Israel with four, with others from Nahman (2), Rimani (2), Shimon Levi and Ben Zvi.

The game was controlled by international referee Horn from the Netherlands.

Israel now have a goal aggregate of 19 to one from two games. The three countries concerned in the Maccabiah soccer contest—Israel, England, France—now have to play another leg of two games to settle the championship.

A member of the Y.M.C.A. staff was attacked by two hoodlums and suffered a broken nose whilst trying to prevent them breaking into the stadium during yesterday's soccer match.

According to eye witnesses, Munir Khouri was seized by the hoodlums and the hoodlums and his head banged on the ground. He was taken to Hadassah Hospital where he was detained.

Members of the "Y" staff complained that no policemen were around to prevent the attack, "being too busy watching the match" while bystanders also trying to get into the ground, did not attempt to restrain the hoodlums.

Nineteen-year-old Peter Sheldon, of the Southern Hemisphere, London, returned the best time over both days racing, though finishing third each day. He was about a length behind Henry Ohion and Y. Ben-David, both of Israel, after 80 kms. today. His time for the whole distance was four hours 26.25.1 minutes.

The 12 cyclists set off from Tel Aviv at 7.15 this morning and raced through Ramat Tikva, Lydda Airport, Patah, Bnei Brak, Rehovot, to the finishing line here. The roads had been kept clear of traffic. In the towns people lined the streets to cheer the hard-peddling, perspiring boys. Until beyond Lydda all contestants were bare headed, but from Rehovot, the two leaders, Israel's sprinted ahead.

It was a wheel-to-wheel battle between Sheldon and these two in the last 10 kms. Sheldon, who was only a length ahead, was overtaken at the tape. The rest of the field was bunched about 600 metres behind.

Finland's S. Kilmacsky, who finished second yesterday, had a puncture this morning which reduced him to tears.

'Meet the Champions' Hundreds of persons lined the public lanes of Jerusalem's King David Hotel last night for the 'Meet the Champions' Ball of the Fifth Maccabiah.

The Maccabiah Queen was expected to be chosen as the most beautiful of the morning from among 17 candidates.

The ball was opened by Mr. Alexander Gut, Maccabiah representative in Jerusalem. He said he hoped the Sixth Maccabiah would be held in the capital.

Fertility Sorcerer Gets Two Years TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — A "holy man" together with the archangels, treated a barren woman to restore her fertility, while living at the expense of her family and having half of an empty lot which they owned registered under his own name, was sentenced to two years imprisonment by a Tel Aviv district judge.

The accused, Hassan Yehia, 30, of Tel Aviv, father of three children, received in 1953 three pairs of khaki trousers and a sum of money from Rabel and David Asher under the pretence that he was able to make Mrs. Asher bear more children.

Yehia's treatment consisted of writing out notes which supposedly originated from the angels, uttering incantations and inscribing symbols on the woman's bosom. He then prescribed a diet of water laced with scribbled bits of paper which he prepared for the purpose.

All this time he was living at the expense of the Asher family and collecting Asher's pay. Yehia later fraudulently persuaded his host to transfer half of a lot which Asher owned to his own name.

Yehia's treatment consisted of writing out notes which supposedly originated from the angels, uttering incantations and inscribing symbols on the woman's bosom. He then prescribed a diet of water laced with scribbled bits of paper which he prepared for the purpose.

All this time he was living at the expense of the Asher family and collecting Asher's pay. Yehia later fraudulently persuaded his host to transfer half of a lot which Asher owned to his own name.

Yehia's treatment consisted of writing out notes which supposedly originated from the angels, uttering incantations and inscribing symbols on the woman's bosom. He then prescribed a diet of water laced with scribbled bits of paper which he prepared for the purpose.

All this time he was living at the expense of the Asher family and collecting Asher's pay. Yehia later fraudulently persuaded his host to transfer half of a lot which Asher owned to his own name.

Yehia's treatment consisted of writing out notes which supposedly originated from the angels, uttering incantations and inscribing symbols on the woman's bosom. He then prescribed a diet of water laced with scribbled bits of paper which he prepared for the purpose.

All this time he was living at the expense of the Asher family and collecting Asher's pay. Yehia later fraudulently persuaded his host to transfer half of a lot which Asher owned to his own name.

Yehia's treatment consisted of writing out notes which supposedly originated from the angels, uttering incantations and inscribing symbols on the woman's bosom. He then prescribed a diet of water laced with scribbled bits of paper which he prepared for the purpose.

All this time he was living at the expense of the Asher family and collecting Asher's pay. Yehia later fraudulently persuaded his host to transfer half of a lot which Asher owned to his own name.

Yehia's treatment consisted of writing out notes which supposedly originated from the angels, uttering incantations and inscribing symbols on the woman's bosom. He then prescribed a diet of water laced with scribbled bits of paper which he prepared for the purpose.

All this time he was living at the expense of the Asher family and collecting Asher's pay. Yehia later fraudulently persuaded his host to transfer half of a lot which Asher owned to his own name.

Yehia's treatment consisted of writing out notes which supposedly originated from the angels, uttering incantations and inscribing symbols on the woman's bosom. He then prescribed a diet of water laced with scribbled bits of paper which he prepared for the purpose.

All this time he was living at the expense of the Asher family and collecting Asher's pay. Yehia later fraudulently persuaded his host to transfer half of a lot which Asher owned to his own name.

Yehia's treatment consisted of writing out notes which supposedly originated from the angels, uttering incantations and inscribing symbols on the woman's bosom. He then prescribed a diet of water laced with scribbled bits of paper which he prepared for the purpose.



Harold Bromberg (South Africa) breaks the tape just ahead of Al Jacobs (U.S.A.) in the final heat of the 200 metres dash yesterday at Maccabiah Stadium.

Increased Grapefruit Exports Seen Possible if Prices Cut

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The export of grapefruit segments can be increased from the present 1,850 tons a year to 6,500-7,000 tons provided that the price is considerably reduced.

This is one of the suggestions of the committee appointed by the Government to study the question of the expansion of grapefruit plantations and the development of the segment canning industry. The committee, headed by Mr. Peretz Naphtali, Minister without Portfolio, released its report yesterday.

The committee found that the canning of grapefruit segments is now carried out inefficiently in the absence of a continuous supply of suitable fruit.

With regard to the total area which should be devoted to planting, the committee concluded that there would seem to be a market for a crop of 125,000 tons of grapefruit in its various forms.

Since such a crop requires an area of 22,500 dunams, the committee feels that the limit of 40-45,000 dunams fixed by the Joint Centre for Agricultural Planning is reasonable and should not be increased for the time being.

The committee found that the production of grapefruit segments is economically sound, both for citrus growers and for the economy as a whole, since it provides an outlet for surplus fruit which cannot be marketed in other forms. But the committee did not think it feasible to use the entire crop for the production of by-products, segments in particular.

It called upon the Citrus Marketing Board to show "a positive and active interest" in the development of grapefruit by-products, including segments.

The committee states that the consumption of Israeli grapefruit segments in Britain can well be doubled, and that there are good prospects for stepping up the present low consumption in Western Europe and Scandinavia.

To achieve this, however, a sizeable reduction in prices is required, particularly in view of anticipated competition from the U.S. The development of suitable publicity is also needed.

The committee urges the Citrus Marketing Board, and the by-products industry to come to an agreement soon with regard to guaranteeing a regular supply of suitable fruit at reasonable prices.

The members of the committee were Mr. Z. Ziv, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Mr. J. Ophir, Director of the Citrus Division in the Ministry of Agriculture; Prof. I. Braverman, Director of the Food Technology Department of the Technion; Mr. E. Danin, Hadera citrus grower; Mr. A. Hafi, Darna citrus grower; Mr. I. Hagi, Department for Agricultural Settlement, The Jewish Agency; Mr. J. Shapir, M.K., Patah Tikva citrus grower.

The report was signed by all the members, but Mr. Shapir dissociated himself from two points.

Mr. Uri Gilboa replaces Mr. Reuven Yoffe as head of the Mappai Settlements Department.

Mr. Uri Gilboa replaces Mr. Reuven Yoffe as head of the Mappai Settlements Department.

Mr. Uri Gilboa replaces Mr. Reuven Yoffe as head of the Mappai Settlements Department.

Mr. Uri Gilboa replaces Mr. Reuven Yoffe as head of the Mappai Settlements Department.

Mr. Uri Gilboa replaces Mr. Reuven Yoffe as head of the Mappai Settlements Department.

Mr. Uri Gilboa replaces Mr. Reuven Yoffe as head of the Mappai Settlements Department.

Mr. Uri Gilboa replaces Mr. Reuven Yoffe as head of the Mappai Settlements Department.

Mr. Uri Gilboa replaces Mr. Reuven Yoffe as head of the Mappai Settlements Department.

Mr. Uri Gilboa replaces Mr. Reuven Yoffe as head of the Mappai Settlements Department.

Mr. Uri Gilboa replaces Mr. Reuven Yoffe as head of the Mappai Settlements Department.

Mr. Uri Gilboa replaces Mr. Reuven Yoffe as head of the Mappai Settlements Department.

Mr. Uri Gilboa replaces Mr. Reuven Yoffe as head of the Mappai Settlements Department.

Mr. Uri Gilboa replaces Mr. Reuven Yoffe as head of the Mappai Settlements Department.

Mr. Uri Gilboa replaces Mr. Reuven Yoffe as head of the Mappai Settlements Department.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Published at The Jerusalem Post
Printed at the Jerusalem Post Press
The Jerusalem Post Press Ltd.
Registered at the G.P.O.

Founders
GERSHON AGRON
Managing Editor
TUD R. LORIN

Editorial Office and Management
JERUSALEM, 9 Rehov Mahatzelet, P.O. Box 1138, Tel. 4281/9
(11 lines)

TEL-AVIV Bureau: 43 Nahariya
Bureau, P.O. Box 1138, Tel. 4281/9
P.O. Box 1138, Tel. 4281/9

Annual Subscription:
Local 11.50
Abroad 12.50

Thursday, September 19, 1957
20 Sheqel, 2711 - 22 Sheqel, 2717

THE deepest sympathy of everyone in Israel goes out to the bereaved village of Sandale in the Little Tangle in the mountains of the West Bank.

PREVENTING the tragic accident on Tuesday when a shell left behind during the War of Liberation exploded and took the lives of 15 children.

This is the gravest in a long series of similar accidents which at one time became so alarming that special bulletins were broadcast warning children not to play with unfamiliar objects they found in the fields.

Warning still holds good, and it is up to parents and teachers to instruct children further on the terrible retribution that foolhardiness may exact if they touch or play with metal objects they find lying around.

There is need for a special campaign to arouse children to the dangers not only of accidents of this kind but of the other hazards which await those who are incautious. While the special circumstances of the Sandale disaster are tragic in the number of lives claimed, too many of the nation's children have suffered this year, particularly in road accidents, which killed or maimed daily.

Israel has the unhappy distinction of having one of the highest road accident rates in the world, a situation that cannot continue to be viewed with complacency. During 1956 the number of children killed in traffic accidents was no less than 40 while 385 were seriously injured and another 1,194 less so.

The year 1957 has proved even worse, with the figures for July alone showing 213 children involved in accidents.

It has been demonstrated by the Police that when a concerted effort is made to patrol the roads and take proper preventive measures the accident rate can be greatly reduced. Unfortunately the force cannot spare the manpower required to patrol the roads efficiently, and this applies even more to Military Police. This lack of personnel is aggravated by the fact that Traffic Police are U.S.I.I. with the best advantage. Much of their time is spent in pursuing motorists for purely technical offences and problems of traffic congestion, whose remedy lies only in the hands of town planning engineers.

Basically the high accident rate in Israel lies at the door of the public themselves; both those that drive vehicles and the general body of citizens. One has only to watch the course of the traffic on any main road to see that drivers disregard the hazards of our narrow and winding roads, and more particularly that of children - and also adults - crossing or walking on main roads in built-up areas.

There is also need for more public-spirited cooperation by the general body of citizens. Instances of dangerous driving should be reported by whoever witnesses them, and such reports should be taken seriously by the police and warnings conveyed to those who offend. Only by improvement of roads, provision of safe pavements in towns, and the increase of the traffic control personnel, as well as the cooperation of the community can the toll of tragedy on the roads be diminished from its present distressing level.

India May Recommend Exclusion of Missionaries

By RAWLEY KNOX

HONG KONG (OPNS). - CHRISTIAN centres throughout Asia are disturbed by the report from New Delhi that the Madhya Pradesh State Government is preparing to revise consideration of that State's report on missionaries.

The report also recommends that the Constitution be amended to exclude the foreign missionaries from India and that Indian missionaries be prevented from using "force, fraud and illicit means" in converting people.

Madhya Pradesh in Central India is a stronghold of diehard Brahminism. The success of Christian missionaries in converting Harijans (once called Untouchables) whose treatment by the Madhya Pradesh Brahmins in the new India is indistinguishable from that of the bed of old days, is the real background to the illiberal report of the six-man commission headed by the State's Chief Justice B. Nigrali. If the matter is raised in the Lok Sabha (India's National House of Representatives), Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru will be in something of a quandary.

The central Government has long been suspicious of Western missionaries active in Kashmir and the hill tracts near to the long border with China. There is a very real fear in New Delhi that there may be some spies operating under the shelter of "the cloth" and an anti-missionary bill would certainly have considerable support. On the other hand, the Madhya Pradesh proposals, which are based almost entirely on religious bigotry, are of the nature which the liberal-minded Mr. Nehru most loathes and despises. He has managed up till now to keep the report obscurely pigeon-holed but it is to see the light of full-dress debate in the Lok Sabha it can hardly avoid stirring up international ill-will.

TRUE MISSION ARMY

Indian Scholar P. J. Mehta speaks for most Hindu religious leaders when he says: "By all means discuss your views with us, share your views with us, but India would like to suggest that the true missionary is one who, by both example and precept, helps the other to live his religious life more perfectly, and not to forsake to the missionary's faith."

"Time," June 24, 1957

THEORIES ON HAZAN INCIDENT

Hamodia (World Aguda) has the guess that the Soviet Union is interested in having the Odessa affair broadcast far and wide, as an assurance to the Arabs that although Moscow maintains diplomatic relations with Israel its attitude towards us coincides with theirs. That is borne out by the fact that Mr. Hazan was released to tell the story.

Haaretz (non-party) writes that we cannot conceal the fact that the treatment of Mr. Hazan gives rise to the gravest misgivings for Soviet Intelligence has never been known to attempt to mobilize assistance through dures. Only the Soviet Union can ally those misgivings.

Mr. Hazan (Communist) is up in arms against the Foreign Ministry's "precipitate action" in giving the affair publicity without waiting for the outcome of the Moscow probe. The paper claims that this is because Israel is linked to the American anti-Soviet propaganda wagon and has seized on the event for immediate exploitation.

Davar (Histadrut) discusses the opening of the U.N. Assembly and avers that the problems to be thrashed out are those of great moment to the entire world. But the parties to the dispute are not likely to budger from their respective positions and no great headway is to be expected. That is especially true of the problems of the Middle East, where the great tragedy lies in the rivalry for Arab favour. A still greater tragedy is that the Arabs do not benefit from this rivalry but are being pushed into adventures that will only worsen their economic position and intensify their real problems. Israel cannot alter this situation while the Arab rulers, sitting on a social volcano, seem to be interested in feeding their peoples these adventures in order to divert their attention from their plight.

Lanercay (Abdus Haavoda) observes that the issues before the Assembly are many and formidable and hopes that our delegation will acquit itself with diligence since there is a special connection between the particular problems of Israel's existence and peaceful relations in this region and the world and the problems of coexistence between the two blocs.

Haaboker (General Zionists) fires a broadside at what it calls the authorities' callous undermining of the plastics industry by imposing an unheard-of duty on raw materials. It says that those who thought up this "right" idea for increasing Government revenue are making a serious mistake. All efforts at encouraging investment are thereby brought to naught, and it is doubtful whether the "bright boys" computed the losses to the Treasury in income tax and other taxes if this additional levy results in closing down of enterprises.

GAUCHER'S DISEASE
Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - As a visitor to Israel, I was very moved to read, in your issue of September 2, under the heading "Gaucher's Disease," a letter which appeared in your issue of September 2, under the heading "Gaucher's Disease."

I can well imagine the feelings of a parent who sees his child suffering from this disease and knows that nothing can be done for him. I do hope that many readers of your paper will respond to the suggestion made that a league be formed for Gaucher research, particularly in view of the comparatively small sum required to set such research in motion.

As a gesture of goodwill, I enclose a cheque for 11.25 towards the establishment of such a research fund.

Yours, etc.,
P. WILLIAMS
Tel Aviv, September 8.

A TOURIST from Paris reports that whatever the official announcements from Moscow may say, the backwoods population isn't so sure the West has nothing up its sleeve. It seems there has been a panic in the Black Sea town of Tuatse over a science fiction tale published in instalments by a local newspaper. The incident began when the paper published a story about an author named Kribs about a Soviet astronaut discovering "an enormous farming mass near the town" which was moving at the speed of 250,000 kilometres an hour toward the "sinful earth."

He wrote that fearful panic seized the capitalist world, where people abandoned everything and jumped on ships sailing anywhere. Then even "bourgeois scientists" reached the new moon and diverted a titanic part of it toward the Soviet Union, "determined to destroy Communism once and for all."

After this chapter had appeared some people in Tuatse began whispering that the end of the world was in sight. The local authorities, who had just 40 days to live, as the Bible said, some of them began selling homes and cattle cheaply. They don't seem to have known you can take the money with you either.

Mr. Kribs came to the rescue just in time and, in the next instalment, told of Soviet scientists destroying the flaming mass two hours before it would have crashed into the Soviet Union. Power of the press all over again.

Today's contributors include E. Cronin, Nahariya, S.A., Jerusalem, and R. Buchbinder, Haifa.

"Meli" FOR THE REST OF YOUR LIFE

AMERICAN EXPORT LINES

We are pleased to announce the following sailings:

S.S. EXTON Loaded at Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Due here on or about September 22.

S.S. EXMOUTH Loaded at the above ports. Due here on or about October 12.

S.S. EXERMONT Will load between October 2-11. Due here on or about November 1.

S.S. EXTON Will load between October 12-21. Due here on or about November 14.

The vessels call on routes at Casablanca, Trieste and Rijeka and accept cargo for Israel.

All vessels accept cargo for U.S.A. North Atlantic Ports.

For full particulars please apply to the General Agent in Israel:

AARON ROSENFELD

RAIFA: 124 Ha'Amnouth Road. P.O. Box 74. Tel. 6778/9-10.

TEL-AVIV: 3 Rehov Pincher. P.O. Box 74. Tel. 2818/9-10.

JERUSALEM: King David Hotel, Northern Annex. P.O. Box 1267. Tel. 581.

The Old Machine



By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Continuing 'THE NEW CLASS' (XIV)

By Milovan Djilas

National v. Imperialist Communism

In this extract from his book, the former Vice-President of Yugoslavia explains how the rise of national communism leads to friction with other communist states.

WHERE is a Communist revolution has won victory independently, a separate, distinct path of development is inevitable. Friction with other Communist countries, especially with the Soviet Union as the most important ally, is inevitable. The ruling national bureaucracy in the country where the victorious revolution took place has already become independent in the course of the armed struggle and has tasted the blessings of authority and of "nationalization" of property. Philosophically speaking, it has also grasped the consciousness of its own essence, "its own state," its authority, on the basis of which it claims equality.

This does not mean that this involves only a clash - when it comes to that - between two bureaucracies. A clash also involves the revolutionary elements of a subordinated country, because they do not usually tolerate domination and they consider that relationships between Communist states must be as ideally perfect as predicted in dogma. The masses of the nation, who spontaneously thirst for independence, cannot remain unperurbed in such a clash. In every case the nation benefits from this: it does not have to pay tribute to a foreign government; and the pressure on the domestic government, which no longer desires, and is not permitted, to copy foreign methods, is also diminished. Such a clash also brings in external forces, other states and movements. However, the nature of the clash and the basic forces in it remain.

Character Unchanged
Neither Soviet nor Yugoslav Communists stopped being what they are - not before, nor during, nor after their mutual bickering. Indeed, the diverse types of degree and manner with which they insured their monopoly led them mutually to deny the existence of socialism in the Middle East. After they settled their differences, they again acknowledged the existence of socialism elsewhere, becoming conscious that they must respect mutual differences if they wanted to preserve that which was identical in essence and most important to them.

The subordinates Communist governments in East Europe can, in fact, must, declare their independence from the Soviet government. No one can say how far this aspiration for independence will go and what disagreements will result. The result depends on numerous unforeseen internal and external circumstances. However, there is no doubt that a national Communist bureaucracy aspires to more complete authority by the anti-imperialist policy in Stalin's time in the East European countries; it is shown also by the current unceasing emphasis on "one's own path to socialism," which has recently come to light sharply in Poland and Hungary. The central Soviet government has found itself in difficulty because of the nationalism existing even in those governments which it installed in the Soviet republics (Ukraine, Caucasus), and still more so with regard to those governments installed in the East European countries. Playing an important role in all this is the fact that the Soviet Union was unable, and will not be able in future, to assimilate the economies of the East European countries. It is impossible to foresee.



When Stalin had Marshal Tito thrown out of the Cominform for daring to be independent, only one satellite leader opposed the move - Wladyslaw Gomulka of Poland. Gomulka was denounced and jailed. For nearly eight years he languished in the political abyss, till last October's revolution swept him back to power at the head of the new, "liberalizing" regime. Last week he paid an official visit to Belgrade; and in a series of speeches the Yugoslav Marshal emphasised his whole-hearted support of the Gomulka regime, calling on the West to recognize the present Polish-German frontier, which runs along the line of the Oder and Neisse rivers, and puts a large slice of pre-war Germany under Polish jurisdiction. Such an alliance is something that Gomulka has been looking for since he came to power, for across his borders he faces the menace of the Soviet Union itself; of Czechoslovakia, the most solidly Communist of all the satellites, and of East Germany, where Russia keeps the bulk of her occupying armies.

Left to right are Tito, Gomulka, and Polish Premier Cyrankiewicz. Express Photo

all of the forms that relations between Communist states will assume. Even if cooperation between Communist states of different countries should in a short time result in mergers and federations, so an clashes between Communist states result in war. An open, armed clash between the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia was averted not because of the "Socialism" in one or the other country but because it was not in Stalin's interest to risk a clash of unforeseeable proportions. Whatever will happen between Communist states will depend on all those factors which ordinarily affect political events. The interests of the respective Communist bureaucracies, expressed variously as "national" or as "united," along with the unchecked tendency toward ever-increasing independence on a national basis, will, for the time being, play the important role in the relationships among the Communist countries.

Character Unchanged
Neither Soviet nor Yugoslav Communists stopped being what they are - not before, nor during, nor after their mutual bickering. Indeed, the diverse types of degree and manner with which they insured their monopoly led them mutually to deny the existence of socialism in the Middle East. After they settled their differences, they again acknowledged the existence of socialism elsewhere, becoming conscious that they must respect mutual differences if they wanted to preserve that which was identical in essence and most important to them.

The subordinates Communist governments in East Europe can, in fact, must, declare their independence from the Soviet government. No one can say how far this aspiration for independence will go and what disagreements will result. The result depends on numerous unforeseen internal and external circumstances. However, there is no doubt that a national Communist bureaucracy aspires to more complete authority by the anti-imperialist policy in Stalin's time in the East European countries; it is shown also by the current unceasing emphasis on "one's own path to socialism," which has recently come to light sharply in Poland and Hungary. The central Soviet government has found itself in difficulty because of the nationalism existing even in those governments which it installed in the Soviet republics (Ukraine, Caucasus), and still more so with regard to those governments installed in the East European countries. Playing an important role in all this is the fact that the Soviet Union was unable, and will not be able in future, to assimilate the economies of the East European countries. It is impossible to foresee.

Character Unchanged
Neither Soviet nor Yugoslav Communists stopped being what they are - not before, nor during, nor after their mutual bickering. Indeed, the diverse types of degree and manner with which they insured their monopoly led them mutually to deny the existence of socialism in the Middle East. After they settled their differences, they again acknowledged the existence of socialism elsewhere, becoming conscious that they must respect mutual differences if they wanted to preserve that which was identical in essence and most important to them.

The subordinates Communist governments in East Europe can, in fact, must, declare their independence from the Soviet government. No one can say how far this aspiration for independence will go and what disagreements will result. The result depends on numerous unforeseen internal and external circumstances. However, there is no doubt that a national Communist bureaucracy aspires to more complete authority by the anti-imperialist policy in Stalin's time in the East European countries; it is shown also by the current unceasing emphasis on "one's own path to socialism," which has recently come to light sharply in Poland and Hungary. The central Soviet government has found itself in difficulty because of the nationalism existing even in those governments which it installed in the Soviet republics (Ukraine, Caucasus), and still more so with regard to those governments installed in the East European countries. Playing an important role in all this is the fact that the Soviet Union was unable, and will not be able in future, to assimilate the economies of the East European countries. It is impossible to foresee.

Character Unchanged
Neither Soviet nor Yugoslav Communists stopped being what they are - not before, nor during, nor after their mutual bickering. Indeed, the diverse types of degree and manner with which they insured their monopoly led them mutually to deny the existence of socialism in the Middle East. After they settled their differences, they again acknowledged the existence of socialism elsewhere, becoming conscious that they must respect mutual differences if they wanted to preserve that which was identical in essence and most important to them.

The subordinates Communist governments in East Europe can, in fact, must, declare their independence from the Soviet government. No one can say how far this aspiration for independence will go and what disagreements will result. The result depends on numerous unforeseen internal and external circumstances. However, there is no doubt that a national Communist bureaucracy aspires to more complete authority by the anti-imperialist policy in Stalin's time in the East European countries; it is shown also by the current unceasing emphasis on "one's own path to socialism," which has recently come to light sharply in Poland and Hungary. The central Soviet government has found itself in difficulty because of the nationalism existing even in those governments which it installed in the Soviet republics (Ukraine, Caucasus), and still more so with regard to those governments installed in the East European countries. Playing an important role in all this is the fact that the Soviet Union was unable, and will not be able in future, to assimilate the economies of the East European countries. It is impossible to foresee.

Character Unchanged
Neither Soviet nor Yugoslav Communists stopped being what they are - not before, nor during, nor after their mutual bickering. Indeed, the diverse types of degree and manner with which they insured their monopoly led them mutually to deny the existence of socialism in the Middle East. After they settled their differences, they again acknowledged the existence of socialism elsewhere, becoming conscious that they must respect mutual differences if they wanted to preserve that which was identical in essence and most important to them.

The subordinates Communist governments in East Europe can, in fact, must, declare their independence from the Soviet government. No one can say how far this aspiration for independence will go and what disagreements will result. The result depends on numerous unforeseen internal and external circumstances. However, there is no doubt that a national Communist bureaucracy aspires to more complete authority by the anti-imperialist policy in Stalin's time in the East European countries; it is shown also by the current unceasing emphasis on "one's own path to socialism," which has recently come to light sharply in Poland and Hungary. The central Soviet government has found itself in difficulty because of the nationalism existing even in those governments which it installed in the Soviet republics (Ukraine, Caucasus), and still more so with regard to those governments installed in the East European countries. Playing an important role in all this is the fact that the Soviet Union was unable, and will not be able in future, to assimilate the economies of the East European countries. It is impossible to foresee.

Character Unchanged
Neither Soviet nor Yugoslav Communists stopped being what they are - not before, nor during, nor after their mutual bickering. Indeed, the diverse types of degree and manner with which they insured their monopoly led them mutually to deny the existence of socialism in the Middle East. After they settled their differences, they again acknowledged the existence of socialism elsewhere, becoming conscious that they must respect mutual differences if they wanted to preserve that which was identical in essence and most important to them.

The subordinates Communist governments in East Europe can, in fact, must, declare their independence from the Soviet government. No one can say how far this aspiration for independence will go and what disagreements will result. The result depends on numerous unforeseen internal and external circumstances. However, there is no doubt that a national Communist bureaucracy aspires to more complete authority by the anti-imperialist policy in Stalin's time in the East European countries; it is shown also by the current unceasing emphasis on "one's own path to socialism," which has recently come to light sharply in Poland and Hungary. The central Soviet government has found itself in difficulty because of the nationalism existing even in those governments which it installed in the Soviet republics (Ukraine, Caucasus), and still more so with regard to those governments installed in the East European countries. Playing an important role in all this is the fact that the Soviet Union was unable, and will not be able in future, to assimilate the economies of the East European countries. It is impossible to foresee.

Character Unchanged
Neither Soviet nor Yugoslav Communists stopped being what they are - not before, nor during, nor after their mutual bickering. Indeed, the diverse types of degree and manner with which they insured their monopoly led them mutually to deny the existence of socialism in the Middle East. After they settled their differences, they again acknowledged the existence of socialism elsewhere, becoming conscious that they must respect mutual differences if they wanted to preserve that which was identical in essence and most important to them.

The subordinates Communist governments in East Europe can, in fact, must, declare their independence from the Soviet government. No one can say how far this aspiration for independence will go and what disagreements will result. The result depends on numerous unforeseen internal and external circumstances. However, there is no doubt that a national Communist bureaucracy aspires to more complete authority by the anti-imperialist policy in Stalin's time in the East European countries; it is shown also by the current unceasing emphasis on "one's own path to socialism," which has recently come to light sharply in Poland and Hungary. The central Soviet government has found itself in difficulty because of the nationalism existing even in those governments which it installed in the Soviet republics (Ukraine, Caucasus), and still more so with regard to those governments installed in the East European countries. Playing an important role in all this is the fact that the Soviet Union was unable, and will not be able in future, to assimilate the economies of the East European countries. It is impossible to foresee.

Character Unchanged
Neither Soviet nor Yugoslav Communists stopped being what they are - not before, nor during, nor after their mutual bickering. Indeed, the diverse types of degree and manner with which they insured their monopoly led them mutually to deny the existence of socialism in the Middle East. After they settled their differences, they again acknowledged the existence of socialism elsewhere, becoming conscious that they must respect mutual differences if they wanted to preserve that which was identical in essence and most important to them.

The subordinates Communist governments in East Europe can, in fact, must, declare their independence from the Soviet government. No one can say how far this aspiration for independence will go and what disagreements will result. The result depends on numerous unforeseen internal and external circumstances. However, there is no doubt that a national Communist bureaucracy aspires to more complete authority by the anti-imperialist policy in Stalin's time in the East European countries; it is shown also by the current unceasing emphasis on "one's own path to socialism," which has recently come to light sharply in Poland and Hungary. The central Soviet government has found itself in difficulty because of the nationalism existing even in those governments which it installed in the Soviet republics (Ukraine, Caucasus), and still more so with regard to those governments installed in the East European countries. Playing an important role in all this is the fact that the Soviet Union was unable, and will not be able in future, to assimilate the economies of the East European countries. It is impossible to foresee.

Character Unchanged
Neither Soviet nor Yugoslav Communists stopped being what they are - not before, nor during, nor after their mutual bickering. Indeed, the diverse types of degree and manner with which they insured their monopoly led them mutually to deny the existence of socialism in the Middle East. After they settled their differences, they again acknowledged the existence of socialism elsewhere, becoming conscious that they must respect mutual differences if they wanted to preserve that which was identical in essence and most important to them.

The subordinates Communist governments in East Europe can, in fact, must, declare their independence from the Soviet government. No one can say how far this aspiration for independence will go and what disagreements will result. The result depends on numerous unforeseen internal and external circumstances. However, there is no doubt that a national Communist bureaucracy aspires to more complete authority by the anti-imperialist policy in Stalin's time in the East European countries; it is shown also by the current unceasing emphasis on "one's own path to socialism," which has recently come to light sharply in Poland and Hungary. The central Soviet government has found itself in difficulty because of the nationalism existing even in those governments which it installed in the Soviet republics (Ukraine, Caucasus), and still more so with regard to those governments installed in the East European countries. Playing an important role in all this is the fact that the Soviet Union was unable, and will not be able in future, to assimilate the economies of the East European countries. It is impossible to foresee.

Character Unchanged
Neither Soviet nor Yugoslav Communists stopped being what they are - not before, nor during, nor after their mutual bickering. Indeed, the diverse types of degree and manner with which they insured their monopoly led them mutually to deny the existence of socialism in the Middle East. After they settled their differences, they again acknowledged the existence of socialism elsewhere, becoming conscious that they must respect mutual differences if they wanted to preserve that which was identical in essence and most important to them.

The subordinates Communist governments in East Europe can, in fact, must, declare their independence from the Soviet government. No one can say how far this aspiration for independence will go and what disagreements will result. The result depends on numerous unforeseen internal and external circumstances. However, there is no doubt that a national Communist bureaucracy aspires to more complete authority by the anti-imperialist policy in Stalin's time in the East European countries; it is shown also by the current unceasing emphasis on "one's own path to socialism," which has recently come to light sharply in Poland and Hungary. The central Soviet government has found itself in difficulty because of the nationalism existing even in those governments which it installed in the Soviet republics (Ukraine, Caucasus), and still more so with regard to those governments installed in the East European countries. Playing an important role in all this is the fact that the Soviet Union was unable, and will not be able in future, to assimilate the economies of the East European countries. It is impossible to foresee.

Character Unchanged
Neither Soviet nor Yugoslav Communists stopped being what they are - not before, nor during, nor after their mutual bickering. Indeed, the diverse types of degree and manner with which they insured their monopoly led them mutually to deny the existence of socialism in the Middle East. After they settled their differences, they again acknowledged the existence of socialism elsewhere, becoming conscious that they must respect mutual differences if they wanted to preserve that which was identical in essence and most important to them.

The subordinates Communist governments in East Europe can, in fact, must, declare their independence from the Soviet government. No one can say how far this aspiration for independence will go and what disagreements will result. The result depends on numerous unforeseen internal and external circumstances. However, there is no doubt that a national Communist bureaucracy aspires to more complete authority by the anti-imperialist policy in Stalin's time in the East European countries; it is shown also by the current unceasing emphasis on "one's own path to socialism," which has recently come to light sharply in Poland and Hungary. The central Soviet government has found itself in difficulty because of the nationalism existing even in those governments which it installed in the Soviet republics (Ukraine, Caucasus), and still more so with regard to those governments installed in the East European countries. Playing an important role in all this is the fact that the Soviet Union was unable, and will not be able in future, to assimilate the economies of the the East European countries. It is impossible to foresee.

Character Unchanged
Neither Soviet nor Yugoslav Communists stopped being what they are - not before, nor during, nor after their mutual bickering. Indeed, the diverse types of degree and manner with which they insured their monopoly led them mutually to deny the existence of socialism in the Middle East. After they settled their differences, they again acknowledged the existence of socialism elsewhere, becoming conscious that they must respect mutual differences if they wanted to preserve that which was identical in essence and most important to them.

The subordinates Communist governments in East Europe can, in fact, must, declare their independence from the Soviet government. No one can say how far this aspiration for independence will go and what disagreements will result. The result depends on numerous unforeseen internal and external circumstances. However, there is no doubt that a national Communist bureaucracy aspires to more complete authority by the anti-imperialist policy in Stalin's time in the East European countries; it is shown also by the current unceasing emphasis on "one's own path to socialism," which has recently come to light sharply in Poland and Hungary. The central Soviet government has found itself in difficulty because of the nationalism existing even in those governments which it installed in the Soviet republics (Ukraine, Caucasus), and still more so with regard to those governments installed in the East European countries. Playing an important role in all this is the fact that the Soviet Union was unable, and will not be able in future, to assimilate the economies of the East European countries. It is impossible to foresee.

Character Unchanged
Neither Soviet nor Yugoslav Communists stopped being what they are - not before, nor during, nor after their mutual bickering. Indeed, the diverse types of degree and manner with which they insured their monopoly led them mutually to deny the existence of socialism in the Middle East. After they settled their differences, they again acknowledged the existence of socialism elsewhere, becoming conscious that they must respect mutual differences if they wanted to preserve that which was identical in essence and most important to them.

The subordinates Communist governments in East Europe can, in fact, must, declare their independence from the Soviet government. No one can say how far this aspiration for independence will go and what disagreements will result. The result depends on numerous unforeseen internal and external circumstances. However, there is no doubt that a national Communist bureaucracy aspires to more complete authority by the anti-imperialist policy in Stalin's time in the East European countries; it is shown also by the current unceasing emphasis on "one's own path to socialism," which has recently come to light sharply in Poland and Hungary. The central Soviet government has found itself in difficulty because of the nationalism existing even in those governments which it installed in the Soviet republics (Ukraine, Caucasus), and still more so with regard to those governments installed in the East European countries. Playing an important role in all this is the fact that the Soviet Union was unable, and will not be able in future, to assimilate the economies of the East European countries. It is impossible to foresee.

Character Unchanged
Neither Soviet nor Yugoslav Communists stopped being what they are - not before, nor during, nor after their mutual bickering. Indeed, the diverse types of degree and manner with which they insured their monopoly led them mutually to deny the existence of socialism in the Middle East. After they settled their differences, they again acknowledged the existence of socialism elsewhere, becoming conscious that they must respect mutual differences if they wanted to preserve that which was identical in essence and most important to them.

The subordinates Communist governments in East Europe can, in fact, must, declare their independence from the Soviet government. No one can say how far this aspiration for independence will go and what disagreements will result. The result depends on numerous unforeseen internal and external circumstances. However, there is no doubt that a national Communist bureaucracy aspires to more complete authority by the anti-imperialist policy in Stalin's time in the East European countries; it is shown also by the current unceasing emphasis on "one's own path to socialism," which has recently come to light sharply in Poland and Hungary. The central Soviet government has found itself in difficulty because of the nationalism existing even in those governments which it installed in the Soviet republics (Ukraine, Caucasus), and still more so with regard to those governments installed in the East European countries. Playing an important role in all this is the fact that the Soviet Union was unable, and will not be able in future, to assimilate the economies of the East European countries. It is impossible to foresee.

Character Unchanged
Neither Soviet nor Yugoslav Communists stopped being what they are - not before, nor during, nor after their mutual bickering. Indeed, the diverse types of degree and manner with which they insured their monopoly led them mutually to deny the existence of socialism in the Middle East. After they settled their differences, they again acknowledged the existence of socialism elsewhere, becoming conscious that they must respect mutual differences if they wanted to preserve that which was identical in essence and most important to them.

The subordinates Communist governments in East Europe can, in fact, must, declare their independence from the Soviet government. No one can say how far this aspiration for independence will go and what disagreements will result. The result depends on numerous unforeseen internal and external circumstances. However, there is no doubt that a national Communist bureaucracy aspires to more complete authority by the anti-imperialist policy in Stalin's time in the East European countries; it is shown also by the current unceasing emphasis on "one's own path to socialism," which has recently come to light sharply in Poland and Hungary. The central Soviet government has found itself in difficulty because of the nationalism existing even in those governments which it installed in the Soviet republics (Ukraine, Caucasus), and still more so with regard to those governments installed in the East European countries. Playing an important role in all this is the fact that the Soviet Union was unable, and will not be able in future, to assimilate the economies of the East European countries. It is impossible to foresee.

Character Unchanged
Neither Soviet nor Yugoslav Communists stopped being what they are - not before, nor during, nor after their mutual bickering. Indeed, the diverse types of degree and manner with which they insured their monopoly led them mutually to deny the existence of socialism in the Middle East. After they settled their differences, they again acknowledged the existence of socialism elsewhere, becoming conscious that they must respect mutual differences if they wanted to preserve that which was identical in essence and most important to them.

The subordinates Communist governments in East Europe can, in fact, must, declare their independence from the Soviet government. No one can say how far this aspiration for independence will go and what disagreements will result. The result depends on numerous unforeseen internal and external circumstances. However, there is no doubt that a national Communist bureaucracy aspires to more complete authority by the anti-imperialist policy in Stalin's time in the East European countries; it is shown also by the current unceasing emphasis on "one's own path to socialism," which has recently come to light sharply in Poland and Hungary. The central Soviet government has found itself in difficulty because of the nationalism existing even in those governments which it installed in the Soviet republics (Ukraine, Caucasus), and still more so with regard to those governments installed in the East European countries. Playing an important role in all this is the fact that the Soviet Union was unable, and will not be able in future, to assimilate the economies of the East European countries. It is impossible to foresee.

Character Unchanged
Neither Soviet nor Yugoslav Communists stopped being what they are - not before, nor during, nor after their mutual bickering. Indeed, the diverse types of degree and manner with which they insured their monopoly led them mutually to deny the existence of socialism in the Middle East. After they settled their differences, they again acknowledged the existence of socialism elsewhere, becoming conscious that they must respect mutual differences if they wanted to preserve that which was identical in essence and most important to them.

The subordinates Communist governments in East Europe can, in fact, must, declare their independence from the Soviet government. No one can say how far this aspiration for independence will go and what disagreements will result. The result depends on numerous unforeseen internal and external circumstances. However, there is no doubt that a national Communist bureaucracy aspires to more complete authority by the anti-imperialist policy in Stalin's time in the East European countries; it is shown also by the current unceasing emphasis on "one's own path to socialism," which has recently come to light sharply in Poland and Hungary. The central Soviet government has found itself in difficulty because of the nationalism existing even in those governments which it installed in the Soviet republics (Ukraine, Caucasus), and still more so with regard to those governments installed in the East European countries. Playing an important role in all this is the fact that the Soviet Union was unable, and will not be able in future, to assimilate the economies of the East European countries. It is impossible to foresee.

Character Unchanged
Neither Soviet nor Yugoslav Communists stopped being what they are - not before, nor during, nor after their mutual bickering. Indeed, the diverse types of degree and manner